THAYER TO THE TRAFFIC CLUB

RAILROADS ARE NOT BLAMELESS FOR PRESENT HOSTILITY.

Management Will Be Taken Out of the Hands of the Owners and That Great Disasters Are to Follow-An Extreme View, He Thinks.

The first annual dinner of the Traffic night at the Waldorf the leading traffic managers of steam railroads, of those steamship lines which are owned in this country and also representatives of the eading shippers of this and other cities. The assemblage was a novelty, in that it attracted for the first time at any considerable meeting the men who operate the railroads and steamship lines, not the men who finance them, and the men who do the hipping business, and not the big shippers

themselves.
P. A. S. Franklin, vice president of the
International Mercantile Marine Association, discussed "Shipping Interests." He
called aftention to the large increase in both
east and westbound transatlantic business

in recent years.

Logan G. McPherson, lecturer on transportation at Johns Hopkins University, said that, it was the aim of the railroads to keep their wheels moving and their rails hot. To accomplish this there are in effect thousands of transportations. effect thousands of rates, special rates, put in effect to promote specific movements of specific traffics to keep everybody in business. If there were not this particular adjustment to particular needs there would not have been the development of business that this country has known.

business that this country has known.
"In every business in this country the railroad is partner. If the railroads that make road is partner. If the railroads that make possible the present magnificent enterprises are impaired in their development, so also will the transaction of lusiness be impaired. The cultivation of lands will relax, the operation of mines and factories will halt and the markets dwindle. A reduction in the purchasing power of the railroads themselves would be a tremendous factor. The railroads have straighted, and they have selves would be a tremendous factor. The railroads have struggled, and they have struggled manfully, with the tremendous volume of traffic with which they have been inundated these last half dozen years. They were not, and could not have been, expected to be prepared for it when it began. Although their facilities have been increased and extended manifold, they have not caught up with the demand. not caught up with the demand.
"Yet when they need the support of those
they serve they are belabored on every side.

they serve they are belabored on every side. They are censured for not further increasing their facilities and at the same time are debarred from obtaining the money wherewith to effect the increase.

"It is those who ship traffic and pay the freight, those who know what the railroads do and how they do it, those whose partners the railroads are, who should say the word that will help to stop the inversate clamor

that will help to stop the insensate clamor that gives rise to this oppression of the relivoids of this country." Vice-President Thayer of the Pennsylvania Railroad said in his speech;

Many railroad officials believe that deep seated is the apparent hostility of the trople that the management of the railroads fill be taken out of the hands of their owners and that great disasters are to follow. do not share this view, principally for the reason that, whatever may have been the faults in the past, the methods and practices of railroad management are now based upon a decent regard for their public responsibil ties. Sooner or later the public will realize this, as I believe they are already beginning

We must not Imagine, to begin with, that we are entirely blameless. We are in some respects only realizing the wages of past sins. We have done many of those things which we ought not to have done. Most of the evils date back many years and many of then might have been prevented had the Government done its duty and enforced the law

But let us go back a few years. It is a great mistake to hold the railroads responsible for such practices as rebating in those days, when it would have been impossible to throw a stone in a commercial community thout hitting somebody who was taking rebates and wanting more. Many men are to-day running for office on anti-railroad platforms, who if you were to say "rebates" would duck their heads very much as David Harum said his Newport friends would do if he called out "Low bridge." That rebates s man to-day for accepting rebates at that time is a farce. Had the Government through its Inter-

state Commerce Commission vigorously un-dertaken to enforce the law-passing if ecessary, long before it did, the Elkins actthink we should have seen a correction of these abuses long before the reforms came but as a matter of fact neither the Governing the railroads had yet reached a clear con egrtion of the significance of the abuses which existed and of the proper legal methods

Mr Thayer said that in view of pas proplems consideration should also be given to the question as to whether the railroads or the legislators asked the favor of the granting of passes. He held the railroads as innocent of wrong as the legislators.

"Upon one occasion," he said, "within the past two years I called upon the Intertate Commerce Commission to ask for their assistance in eliminating the pass abuse and was very frankly told that they could make no move nor take any inferest in the subject in view of the fact that im-portant public officials, including Senators and members of the Congress, felt that it was not improper for them to accept them.

"fouring all this period many thoughtful railroad men believed in an interstate commerce law. The distinction, however, between what railroad men did and did not believe in is very clear. We felt and we feel now that the Government is perfectly justified in regulating railroad discrimina-tion. Indeed, the Government should act as a sort of policeman to see that the help less and the weak are protected. But the Government should not have the right to commercial forces of the nation. The great distinction between police and commercial rowers should never be lost sight of."

Mr. Thayer then said that there was no

necessity for the new law so far as secret rates were concerned. The operation of this new law-involved only a risk as to the this new law involved only a risk as to the manner in which the commission might exercise its powers. It is in various other bills, he added, now before Congress that the danger lies. And the dangerous influence upon the Legislatures of the various States in "seeing Congress" has a de imental effect on railroad development.

"We are thus," Mr. Thayer continued, in the presence of this ridiculous situation: on the one hand we are threatened for vice.

on the one hand we are threatened for vio lation of the Sherman act in respect to methods which on the other hand the President and the commission agree must be folowed in order to discharge our responsibility to the public—in other words, we are tetween the devil and the deep sea, or we are damned if we do or damned if we don't.

If the present agitation continues there is great danger that this country will exper ence in the not distant future one of the Nickels, Rye. New Jersey: Truman T. greatest industrial disasters in our history. son, Metuchen: William H. Mackay, raidence of investors is needed to furnish funds, and if this is seriously shaken the prosperity of the railroads will be destroyed.

Never in our history, as in the past few years, have we come so far or so fast, and, if the turn should come, while we may not go so far back, we will go back for a time faster than we came."

FIRE IN TAMARACK MINE.

#CO Employees Brought to the Surface and Then the Blaze Is Put Out.

CALUMET, Mich., Feb. 16 .- Fire was discovered to-day underground in the No. 2 shaft of the Tamarack mine. This is the deepest mine in the world. About 400 men were working there. They were taken to the surface with the greatest

Possible speed.
A volunteer bucket brigade later was lowered into the mine and put out the fire. The fire started in stall timber at twenty-seventh level. No. 2 shaft had resumed work after a serious fire two weeks ago. Ins fire started one year ago and caused \$1,000,000 loss.

SUIT TO RECOVER-\$13,000.

continuation of the Action Against A. H. Waterman, a Beooklyn Real Estate Man. POUGHEEPSIE, Feb. 18. The action of Helen M. Barnes, a graduate of Vassar, to cover \$15,000 from Arthur H. Waterman a Brooklyn real estate dealer, was continued before Justice Joseph Morschauser in the Supreme Court to-day. Miss Barnes is attacking an agreement made by her uncle, Robert T. Hicks, with Waterman, under the terms of which Waterman paid Mr. Hicks annuity and at his death was to take

the fund now in dispute. The lawyers devoted much of the hearing to the examination of medical experts as to the mental condition of Robert T. Hicks 1. G. Harris, acting superintendent of the Hudson River State Hospital, and Dr. J. W. Poucher testified for the plaintiff that Mr. Hicks, under conditions submitted in a hypothetical question, was mentally in-

competent.

Bruce R. Duncan, for the defendant, asked for the dismissal of the complaint.

He argued that nothing had been produced attacking the validity of the agreement.

He submitted that there was no proof of a confidential relation between Mr. Hicks and Mr. Waterman, on which the case hinges. Mr. Duncan was so confident of his position that he said he was willing to rest the case where it is.

his position that he said he was willing to rest the case where it is.

"You feel that sure?" observed the Court. "Yes," answered the lawyer.

"Ail right. If you do," responded the Court, "I'll deny your motion for a dismissal of the case and you can get to the higher courts without so much printing."

Lawyer Bruce quickly veered and explained that he had a complete defence prepared and would not rest his case.

Dr. Cecil McCoy, the first witness for Waterman, took issue wit! the plaintiff's medical experts, and said he would not consider the subject of the hypothetical discourse incompetent and would consider him capable of making a will. There will be another hearing to complete the testimony.

CHANLER BACKS HUGHES.

With a Word on the Side About Building Up

Lieut.-Gov. Chanler speaking last night at the monthly dinner of the Democratic Club called upon the members to support Gov. Hughes. "The policies which Hughes is working out," said Mr. Chanler, are Democratic policies, and it is our duty to uphold him in his determination to make those reformations at Albany which public opinion demands. I say this because, espite the Democratic successes in the ast election, the Democratic party is not in power in Albany, but is on trial before the State and it depends for its future popularity upon the strength of the aid given

larity upon the strength of the aid given to the administration in investigating the methods of the State departments."

But while saying this much Mr. Chanler impressed upon the gathering the fact that it was due to the Democrats to build up as firm a State machine as possible by appointing to office as many Democrats who could be so placed. "Any man who is elected to office," Mr. Chanler said, "owes it to himself and to his party to recognize that party in the making of appointments. If you ignore this responsibility party organization becomes demoralized, but it is imperative that in any effort to strengthen the Democratic party in the State the method the Democratic party in the State the method followed shall command commendation. To build up an organization it is not neces-sary that followers shall bow the knee to a leader or that leaders shall be the tools of factions. The more effective way is one that will not go to either of these ex-

During his speech Mr. Chanler was several times hailed as "Our next Governor!"

GILLETTE'S TIME EXTENDED. His Counsel Have Until March 20 to Pre-

pare His Appeal to the Higher Court. UTICA, Feb. 16.-Through application y Charles D. Thomas of Herkimer, one

the attorneys for the defence of Chester Gillette at his recent trial and conviction for murder in the first degree in causing the death of Grace Brown at Big Moose Lake, an extension of time to prepare the case and exceptions in taking the case to the Court of Appeals was granted by Justice De Anglis to-day. The time was extended from Monday next, the original mit, until March 20. Mr. Thomas estimates that the case

and exceptions will cover about 1,500 pages of printed matter, and the attorneys for preparations in the time originally allowed. County Judge George W. Ward, who was the District Attorney who prosecuted Gillette, will represent the People when the case is argued before the Court of Appeals. the defence have been unable to complet

PRESIDENT'S INTERFERENCE.

Mr. Underwood Says He Often Exceeds His Constitutional Limits.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- On motion of Mr. Gardner of Massachusetts, in the House to-day, the Committee on Immigration Naturalization was discharged from consideration of the resolution request-ing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to send to the House any information in his possession relative to the introduction of foreign laborers into South Carolina by F. J. Watson, and the opinion of the solicitor of the department as to whether such laborers were admitted in violation of law.

Mr. Finley of South Carolina, in defending

the course of Mr. Watson, who is a State Com the course of Mr. Watson, who is a State Commissioner of Commerce. Labor and Immigration, said that he had acted in entire good faith, that the State needed desirable immigrants and had sought to obtain them which was always open and

above board.

Mr. Underwood of Alabama criticised the action of the President in interfering in the matter of the immigration bill.

Mr. Bennet of New York, while approving the course of Commissioner Watson, asked Mr. Underwood if there was any instance where the President had exceeded his con-

"In the first place," replied Mr. Underwood, "I do not think the President is in the habit of keeping within his constitutional The resolution calling for the information was finally passed without division.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- The President to-day sent to the Senate the following

To be Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Patchoque, N. Y., Sydney O. Weeks.

Navy-Assistant Surgeons Harry Shaw and Burt F. Jannese to be Passed Assistan Surgeons.

Postmasters-New York: Harrold R. Every, Athens: L. F. Goodnough, Cornwall on the Hudson: John H. Eadie, New Brighton: Horace L. Burrill, Woodsport : George P. son, Metuchen: William H. Mackay, Rutherford.

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BROKER J. MORSE STRONG FAILED TO FURNISH BAIL.

He's Accused With E. H. Strauss of Getting Goods Under False Pretences and the Court Doesn't Care for His 75,000 Shares of Angle-American Milling.

With stocks which he declared were worth \$375,000 in his possession, J. Morse Strong, who said he is a broker connected with Udall & Co. of 320 Broadway, was unable to give \$500 bond when he was arraigned in the Tombs police court yesterday before Magistrate Finn on a charge of grand larceny. He offered to deposit the securities, 75,000 \$5 shares in the Anglo-American Mining, Milling and Development Company to guarantee his appearance. The Magistrate said he thought it would be better to

have real estate. Codefendant with Strong was Edward H. Strauss, who was arrested about three weeks ago on charges of swindling merchants by getting goods from them on false pretences. Strauss, who says he is a building contractor, had an office at 156 Fifth avenue and gave Udall & Co. as reference. He has served a sentence for swindling in Detroit and his picture is in the rogues' gallery here.

The complainant in yesterday's case was E. H. Clements of the Sherman, Brown, Clements Company, wholesale hardware dealers at 78 Murray street. He said that Strauss, representing that he was about to build many houses in Brooklyn, came to him and ordered \$489 worth of wheelbarrows, picks, shovels and such other equipment as a contractor needs. That was on January 14. When asked about his financial responsibility he said he had \$10,000 worth of valuable stocks at the office of his brokers, Udall & Co., and that if Mr. Clements were to call up Mr. Strong of that firm assurances would be given of Strauss's ability to pay. Satisfied with this, the goods were delivered. Several days later Mr. Clements did call up Strong, he swears, and was told that Strauss was good as gold.

Notwithstanding this the hardware firm could get no money and Mr. Clements went to Police Headquarters. Detective Sergeants McKenna and Cassassa wel-

"What, you too?" they asked. "Why you're about the thirty-second complainant." Then they told Mr. Clements to see Mr. Strong. That gentleman said that he was president of the mining company which had great Newfoundland properties and the stocks of which were really worth far more than \$5 a share and that Strauss would surely pay. Mr. Strong was unable to give him any detailed information about the properties.

him any detailed information about the properties.

"You see I'm a very busy man," Clements says Strong told him, "and can't expect to know all these details. I'm like John D. Rockefeller. Now, you wouldn't expect him to know how many tanks Standard Oil owns would you? Sull you would not question the value of that company's shares for that reason, would you? Go and see Mr. Edwin D. Woods, my counsel, in this building. He'll tell you all about the properties."

Mr. Clements tried to tell the Court what he had learned from Mr. Woods, but upon objections from the lawyers representing

he had learned from Mr. Woods, but upon objections from the lawyers representing the defence was not permitted. Instead Mr. Woods was called. He said that all he knew of the properties was that he believed Udall & Co. are "negotiating" toward their acquisition. He held some hundreds of the company's shares "in escrow," but, really, he did not know what they were worth.

escrow, but, really, he did not know what they were worth.

Mr. Clements then secured a warrant for Strauss and Strong. He was not sur-prised to know that Strauss was already under bail on a charge of getting several hundred dollars worth of furs in January. The District Attorney, however, had never The District Attorney, however, had never been quite able to get satisfactory evidence against Strauss on that charge and had adjourned the case several times.

One note submitted by Assistant District Attorney Krotel to the court was signed by Hugo Haneberg. It was an acknowledgment in Strauss's handwriting, the police say, that Haneberg had obtained \$25 worth of the mining company's

tained \$25 worth of the mining company's stock, and not having all that money with him had left his gold watch and chain as security that he would return with the cash. The police had attached to this which was not dated and was written on Udall & Co.'s letterhead, a pawnticket showing that Strauss had pawned a watch and chain with a Sixth avenue pawnbroke.

and chain with a Sixth avenue pawnbroke. for \$17 on February 14.

The case went over for further examination on February 20 at 10 A. M. Strauss was allowed to go on his present bond of \$1,500, but Strong, unable to give bail, was locked up in the Tombs. His lawyer-carried away the satchelful of stock certificates, protesting that Mr. Strong ought to have been paroled.

UNIVERSITY CLUB BANQUET. George B. Cortelyou Presides -Verses or the Big Men Present.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- Postmaster-General George B. Cortelyou, president of the University Club, presided at the club's University Club, presided at the club's annual banquet at the Raleigh to-night. Among those who responded to formal toasts were Dr. Ira Remeen, J. J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador; Joaquim Nabuco, the Brazilian Ambassador; E. C. Creel, the Mexican Ambassador, and Representative J. Adam Bede. The club members had fun with the big men present. Some of the songs had these

Here's to George B. Cortelyou. For men like him are very few: From early youth he chose the text Oh, Lord, what job will I hold next

Here's to Bill Taft, our jovial friend. Here's to Elihu Root, Here's to our George B. Cortelyou. Here's to our hot air troupe.

Jesserand, Jesserand, He comes to us from sunny France. Tennis, steady plays with Teddy-

To the air of "Navajo" this was sung to

the Brazilian Ambassador: Nabu, Nabu, dear Nabuco, We have a love for beans that you grow-ow

BAD ITALIANS FLEE. Arrest of Twenty-five So Called Black

Hand Men Causes a Stampede. WILKESBARRE, Pa. Feb. 16 .- District Attorney Salsburg was notified this morning by detectives who planned the raid which resulted in twenty-five so-called Black Hand society members being arrested on Thursday by Troop B of the State constabulary, that upward of fifty Italians

from Browntown and other mining villages where the organization was strong Italian residents of the same place are informing the authorities that the men who ran away were members of the second who ran away were members of the so-ciety and that they had been active in the collection of tribute from the mine workers of their own nationality. District of their own nationality. District Attorney Salsburg said this morning that he believes the raid has broken up the society in this county and that he will have no difficulty in making examples of the men now in jail.

300 Motor Car Workmen on Strike. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 16.-Union machinists who went on strike at the Matheson Motor Car Works yesterday, asserting that fourteen men had been discharged because they were members of the union, induced a number of others to join them this morn-The officers refuse to hold any conference with any leaders of the union who are not employed at the works. BARTHOLDT FOR ARBITRATION. Reduction of Armament No Cure for War,

He Thinks. The members of the Cortelyou Club of Flatbush turned out in large numbers last night on the occasion of the eleventh annual finner of the club, which was held in the slubhouse on Flatbush avenue. Henry A. Meyer, the president, welcomed the guests until the dinner was turned over to James F. McGee, who acted as toastmaster. Addresses were made by Rear Admiral Coghlan, commandant of the navy yard; Andrew McLean, editor of the Brooklyn Citizen, and Deputy Police Commissioner Arthur J. O'Keeffe.

Representative Richard Bartholdt of Missouri made a speech in favor of international arbitration. He said:

"For one I do not believe lasting peace can be secured if the movement in its favor is to be confined to the issue of a limitation of armaments. Even if the second Hague conference, which is to meet in June next, were to fix such a limit for the several nations, it would have to be based on population and on that basis the United States could go on building battleships for twenty years or more before the limit were ever reached to which our population figures would entitle us. Moreover, European Governments will not consent to any such plan, as was plainly seen at the first Hague conference, which was called, as you will remember, expressly for the purpose of agreeing on a reduction of armaments. "In this respect that conference was a failure, but it was a glorious success in

failure, but it was a glorious success in another direction, namely, when it proceeded to international organization on the basis of law and justice, when it created the great Hague tribunal for the peaceful settlement of international disputes. I predict the same fate for the next conference. It will fail if it tries to reduce armaments; it will succeed if it proposes that nations arbitrate their future differences.

"What, I ask, will you gain for the cause of permanent peace by cutting off a battleship here and there or by decreeing that in place of two revolvers each man shall be allowed to carry but one? The disarmament plan simply means that in order to take down a building you remove one brick stone after the other, while according to the plan which I advocate the whole building will be undermined so as to make it tumble of its own weight.

"In other words, if nations will simply agree to settle their differences by mediation or arbitration according to recognized principles of law the much desired relief from

rarbitration according to recognized prin-iples of law the much desired relief from nilitary burdens will be more promptly and more effectually secured than by any other plan, for the simple reason that what is no longer needed will not be permitted ls no longer needed will not be permitted long to exist. And in this wise you have not only solved the question of armaments but you have also laid the foundation for more enduring peace."

CONDITIONS IN THE CONGO.

Belgian Minister Says Senate Resolution Affects Other Countries Than Belgium.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.-Baron Moncheur the Minister of Belgium, to-night made a statement of his views on the resolution passed in the Senate yesterday, which gives the President that body's support in anything he may do toward relieving and improving conditions in the Congo Free State if the allegations of maladminis tration which have been made are proved. The Minister brings out the point that the resolution not only affects the Belgian Congo Free State, but English, French, German and Portuguese possessions as well This is because the basin of the Congo, which is specified in the resolution, instead of the Congo Free State alone, extends into the possessions of the countries mentioned. The Minister says:

"I do not feel at liberty to comment on American legislation. Moreover, the resolution does not seem specially to affect Belgian interests or the Congo Free State, but seeks to ameliorate the condition of the inhabitants of the Congo basin, which includes possessions of England, France, Germany and Portugal, as well as the Congo

State.

"No one has done more than King Leopold to civilize and uplift the inhabitants of Central Africa, and no one will sympacof Central Africa, with every effort underthize more fully with every effort under-taken, with proper regard for treaty stipu-lations and sovereign rights, to improve, civilize and Christianize the negro.
"I observe that the resolution stipulates

that no step shall be taken unless the charges as to conditions in the Congo basin be proved to be true. As far as the Congo Free State is concerned, it is evident that there has been a systematic propaganda of missage that the congo Free concerned in the congo Free congo Free constitution of the congo Free congo representation. The reports of impartial travellers and scientists, such as those of Prof. Starr of the University of Chicago, recently published in the daily papers, show that the situation in the Congo Free State is entirely different from the false picture is entirely different from the false picture given of it by certain interested parties who wish to deprive King Leopold of his African territory and the Belgian people of their inheritance. No doubt these impartial opinions will in due time be confirmed through the official channel of the American consular officers."

HOURS OF LABOR ON RAILROADS. House Committee Reports a Substitute for

the La Follette Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16. -By a strict party vote the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to-day ordered a favorable report on the Esch bill limiting the hours of labor on railroads as a substitute for the La Follette bill passed by the Senate.

The main differences between the two propositions are that the Esch bill limits the continuous hours of service of telegraph operators and train despatchers in towers operators and train despatchers in towers and offices that remain open throughout the day and night to nine hours in each period of twenty-four hours; that operators and train despatchers and all persons having to do with the movements of trains in offices that remain open throughout the daytime only are limited to thirteen hours of employment in each period of twenty-four hours; that prosecutions under the law of railroad companies for its violation must railroad companies for its violation must be begun within three years after each violation; that the Attorney-General of the United States is charged with the prose-cution of each violation, and that the Interstate Commerce Commission is furnished with inspectors to see that the railroad companies adhere to the requirements of

The penalty for violations remains as it is in the La Follette bill, a fine of \$500 for each offence.

The Democratic opposition was due to

the fact that the minority desired the orig-inal La Follette bill. Representative Esch said to-day that he has strong hopes of having the measure passed before the Congress expires on March 4.

VALUE OF RAILROAD PROPERTY. Proposed Inquiry Postponed Until the Next Session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- In accordance with an agreement reached between the President and members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the commission will not recommend to Congress at this session that an appropriation be granted to bear the cost of undertaking an inquiry to ascertain the actual value of railmad property in the United States. The commission, or at least a majority of its members, believes that the amount invested in railroads should be determined in order to afford an exact basis on which to administer the rate act. It is regarded as inadvisable to press the issue at this time.

The Committee on Interstate Commerce of the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

of the Senate yesterday addressed a comof the Senate yesterday addressed a communication to the commission directing attention to the fact that valuation bills are now pending and the committee asked to be informed as to the feasibility of embarking on such an inquiry in the Concress recess. It was said to-day on excellent authority that the commission will frame a reply to the communication of the committee that will result in a restrongement. that will result in a postponement of action until next winter.



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HUSBAND AND WIFE SUICIDES.

MR. AND MRS. G. W. MORTON DIE TOGETHER AT TAMPA.

Take Hydrate of Chloral to End Their Lives -Registered From New York-Left a Telegram to Be Sent to a Newark Man Morton Said to Be a Restaurant Man.

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 16 .- George M. Morton and wife, registering from New York city, committed suicide at Tampa Bay Hotel early this morning. Their bodies were discovered at 9 o'clock in their room at the hotel. They were lying across the bed and were fully dressed. On the table in the room was found this paper:

Feb. 16, 1 A. M.-What has been done toight has been done by mutual consent, each holding the other not responsible for failure. STEPHANIE MORTON. GEORGE W. MORTON.

There was also a telegram reading: A. J. Berklie, 27 Saybrook place, Newark, N. J.-Stephanie and George Morton died this morning suddenly at Tampa Bay Hotel. Suicide was effected by large doses of hydrate of chloral, a bottle which had con-

tained the drug being found in the room. Both had extensive wardrobes and had been at the hotel since Tuesday, coming from Jacksonville, where they had spent the greater part of the winter. C. F. Peters, the hotel proprietor here says that he has known Morton for several

years and that he was engaged in the restaurant business in New York. No explanation of the reason for suicide is obtainable here. The bodies are in charge of a local undertaker. NEWARK, Feb. 16 .- At the residence of Archibald J. Barklie, 27 Saybrook place, Newark, to-night it was admitted by a brother of Mr. Barklie that George W. Morton, who, with his wife, had committed

suicide at Tampa Bay, Fla., was a cousin of the Barklies by marriage. Mr. Barklie was not at home, but his brother said that the Mortons were New Yorkers and hat little of them was known by him. They had lived for several years almost entirely in Florida, and their friends in Newark had seen nothing of them except when they pai; a brief visit North two

Mr. Barklie said that he did not know of any reason for the double suicide and that his brother was equally in the dark. He could not explain why the Mortons had wanted his brother notified, as the family never had much to do with them. Concerning a report that the Mortons were related to the family of the late Dr. Morton of of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, Mr. Barklie admitted that he believed that was true, but he would not go into any details regarding it or say what the relationship was. Morton, he said, was at one time a resident of Morristown, N. J.

At the home of Henry Samuel Morton of Sixth street, Hoboken, a son of the late Dr. Henry Morton, president of Stevens Institute, it was said last night that George W. Morton, who committed suicide with his wife at Tampa, was a cousin of the family.

OPPOSE MINERS' UNION.

Phelps-Dodge Operations in Arizona May Close Because of Labor Troubles.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 16.-Two great mines of the Phelps-Dodge Copper Company at Bisbee, Ariz., employing smeltermen and miners to the number of 4,000. may shut down if the Western Federation of Miners persist in organizing. Something over a year ago the Federation got a foothold in the mines and the company gave it out that the union must be disbanded or the mines closed.

The majority of miners voted against a union and the mines remained open. Organizers have returned and have formed a new union, and this time without a word the company shut out 800 men and declared that the other mines would probably be shut down "because of shortage of timber." Magntime the men say word has been given out that the union must go or the mines

will be closed.

The Phelps-Dodge concern has always been generous to its men, there has never been any trouble in the camp, and the older miners do not want a union. Besides the 4,000 workers who will be affected if there is a shutdown the towns of Bishee and Douglas depend solely on the mines and smelters for existence and would suffer

Mexican Duclists Both Killed. MEXICO CITY, Feb. 16.-Jesus Verdego

and H. Renteria, partners in a large mercantile establishment at Morelia, had a quarrel and agreed to fight a duel. They went to a secluded spot, accompanied by seconds, and shot each other to death. A woman was the cause of the trouble.

An Important Sale of Household Sundries.

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Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday we shall offer in the basement most interesting assortment of Handy Household Helps needed every minute of the day. Included in the assortment will be found

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ALL SILK VOILE, 42 inches wide; the newest of Spring fabrics in ciel. mais, gray, tan, golden brown, madine; also black and white; reg-ularly sold at \$1.50 a yard BLACK MESSALINE; all pure silk, 27 inches wide, soft finish and lustrous; regularly sold at \$1.25 a yard......

Dress Goods Specials.

FRENCH TAFFETA CLOTH, in all the newest shades, including black and . 49c cream; pure wool; 43 inches wide; regularly 75c..... TAILOR SUITINGS, in new check and stripe weaves, all the newest color-

ings, 56 inches wide; regularly \$1.00.....

BLACK TROPICAL PANAMAS; superior quality, rich jet black; all pure wool, 54 inches wide; regularly \$1.25..... 125th St. West. Between Lenox

TUXEDO SOCIETY NOTES.

House Parties and Dinners at the Cottages

-Many Arrivals. TUXEDO PARK, Feb. 16.-The winter sports, combined with week end house parties and dinners, brought out a large number for Sunday. The weather was clear and the coasting, sleighing and tobogganing were patronized by a large number. Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane entertained at luncheon to-day, followed by dinner to-night at their villa, and Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop McKim, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Davis. Miss Norwood, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Carhart and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Bell also entertained at dinners at their villas.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Snow gave a dinner at the Hull cottage for their daughter, Miss Dorothy Snow, who is to marry Harry I. Nicholas at St. Mary's, Tuxedo, on March 2. A number of young people were present. Miss Pauline French has gone to New-port for a brief visit with her aunt, Mrs. A. G. Miss Lucia Hull, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hull, arrived at the club on

Friday for a few weeks.
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, who opened their cottage to-day for the week end, entertained a party of young people for the skating and coasting over Sunday Mrs. H. P. Loomis also chaperoned Loomis also chaperoned a party of young people at the Cutting cot-

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Griffin arrived at their cottage to-day for over Sunday, and James A. Benedict and Miss Benedict are in the Chester Davis house for the winter.

Dr. and Mrs. Roderick Terry, who have leased the Spencer Trask cottage for a year, arrived to-day. arrived to-day. Other arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hull, Schuyler Schieffelin, Albert E. Gallatin, Rhinelander Stewart, Jr., Henry

Hooker, Edward N. Tailer, Richard Willing, Mrs. Richard Stevens, Bronson G. Rumsey. Miss Tilford, Miss Lydia Jones, Miss Pres-ton, G. T. Goldthwaite, Miss Fellowes and LAUGHING BRIDE RESUKED. Judge Refused to Continue the Ceremony

Until She Became Grave. TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 18 .- Brides must not laugh while a marriage is being performed in Kansas. Because the bride laughed while the marriage ceremony was being performed, Judge McCage to-day stopped in the middle of the recemony and refused to continue until the bride stopped laughing. The bride was Mina Brown of New York who was being married to Walter Jones.

"Marriage is not a laughing matter," said Judge McCabe when he stopped the ceremony, "and I will not perform a mgriage ceremony which is regarded as a laughing affair. When you can stop laughing and seem to realize just a little more that this is not a side show, perhaps we will resume the ceremony." the ceremony

Then the Judge walked out of the clerk's office, where the ceremony was being per-

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& Seventh Aves.

1.10

89c

79c

In the City and Suburbs wagon deliveries and daily service. Out-of-town, freight charges are prepaid to R. R. Station on \$5.00 assorted orders; purchases of Teas, Coffees and Table Delicacies to the amount of \$10 will be delivered express prepaid within 200 miles of New York. Accounts opened with all responsible families.

formed. The couple were just half married. Jones had sworn to love, cherish and support Miss Brown, but Miss Brown owed him no allegiance of any kind. Miss Brown seemed to enjoy the situation of being single herself and still having Jones

being single herself and some married to her.

When Judge McCabe left the room Jones told Miss Brown to "straighten up and behave" herself, but Miss Brown was "tickled" and she did laugh, and a hearty laugh it was. Jones expostulated with her for some time and at length informed the Judge that the "lady isn't laughing now," and the Judge went back to the performant the Judge went back to the performant. ance of the ceremony which made a Jones

The ceremony was finished without a smile from the young woman, but after it was over, the money paid and the happy couple started to leave the office, Mrs. Brown-Jones looked over her shoulder at Judge McCabe and burst into a hearty

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